XVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1378)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1772.

A LETTER from JUNIUS.

NO Man laments more sincerely than I do, the unhappy Differences, which have arisen among the Friends of the People, and divided them from each other. The Cause undoubtedly suffers, as well by the Diminution of the Strength which Union carries with it, as by the separate Loss of personal Reputation, which every Man sustains, when his Character and Conduct are frequently held forth in odious or contemptible Colours.—These Differences are only advantageous to the common Enemy of the Country.—The hearty Friends of the Cause are provoked and disgusted.—The lukewarm Advocate avails himself of any Pretence to relapse into that indolent Indifference about every Thing that ought to interest an Englishman, so unjustly dignified with the Title of Moderation.—The false, insidious Partisan, who creates or foments the Disorder, sees the Fruit of his diligent Industry ripen beyond his Hopes, and rejoices in the Promise of a Banquet, only delicious to such an Appetite as his own.——It is Time for those, who honestly mean the *Cause* and the *People*, who have no View or private Advantage, and who have Virtue enough to prefer the general Good of the Community to the Gratification of personal Animosities—it is Time for such Men to interpose.—Let us try whether these fatal Dissentions may not yet be reconciled; or, if that be impracticable, let us guard at least against the worst Effects of Division, and endeavour to persuade these factious Partisans, if they will not consent to draw together, to be separately useful to that Cause, which they all pretend to be attached to.—Honour and Honesty must not be renounced, although a Thousand Modes of Right and Wrong were to occupy the Degrees of Morality between Zeno and Epicurus. The Fundamental Principles of Christianity may still be preserved, though every zealous Sectary adheres to his own exclusive Doctrine, and pious Ecclesiastics make Part of their Religion to persecute one another.—The Civil Constitution too, that legal Liberty, that General Creed, which every Englishman professes, may still be supported, though Wilkes, and Horne, and Townsend, and Sawbridge, should obstinately refuse to communicate, and even if the Fathers of the Church, Saville, Richmond, Camden, Rockingham, and Chatham, should disagree in the Ceremonies of their political Worship, and even in the Interpretation of Twenty Texts in Magna Charta.——I speak to the People as one of the People.—Let us employ these Men in whatever Departments their various Abilities are best suited to, and as much to the Advantage of the common Cause as their different Inclinations will permit, they cannot serve *us*, without essentially serving themselves.

If *Mr. Nash* be elected, he will hardly venture, after so recent a Mark of the personal Esteem of his Fellow-Citizens, to declare himself immediately a Courtier. The Spirit and Activity of the Sheriffs will, I hope, be sufficient to counteract any sinister Intentions of the Lord Mayor. In Collision with *their* Virtue, perhaps he may take Fire.

It is not necessary to exact from Mr. Wilkes the Virtues of a Stoic. They were inconsistent with themselves, who, almost at the same Moment, represented him as the basest of Mankind, yet seemed to expect from him such Instances of Fortitude and Self-denial, as would do Honour to an Apostle. It is not however Flattery to say, that he is obstinate, intrepid, and fertile in Expedients.—That he has no possible Resource but in the publick Favour, is, in my Judgment, a considerable Recommendation of him. I wish that every Man, who pretended to Popularity, were in the same Predicament. I wish that a Retreat to St. James's were not so easy and open as Patriots have found it. To Mr. Wilkes there is no Access. The Favour of his Country constitutes the Shield, which defends him against a Thousand Daggers.—Desertion would disarm him. However he may be misled by Passion or Imprudence, I think he cannot be guilty of a deliberate Treachery to the Publick.

I can more readily admire the liberal Spirit and Integrity than the sound Judgment of any Man, who prefers a republican Form of Government, in this or any other Empire of equal Extent, to a Monarchy so qualified and limited as ours. I am convinced that neither is it in Theory the wisest System of Government, nor practicable in this Country. Yet, though I hope the English Constitution will for ever preserve its original monarchical Form, I would have the Manners of the People purely and strictly republican.—I do not mean the licentious Spirit of Anarchy and Riot.—I mean a general Attachment to the Commonwealth, distinct from any partial Attachment to Persons or Families;—an implicit Submission to the Laws only, and an Affection to the Magistrate, proportioned to the Integrity and Wisdom with which he distributes Justice to his People, and administers their Affairs. The present Habit of our political Body appears to me the very Reverse of what it ought to be. The Form of the Constitution leans rather more than enough to the popular Branch; while, in Effect, the Manners of the People (of those at least who are likely to take a Lead in the Country) incline too generally to a Dependence upon the Crown. The real Friends of arbitrary Power combine the Facts, and are not inconsistent with their Principles, when they shamefully support the unwarrantable Prejudices adopted by the House of Commons.——In these Circumstances, it were much to be desired that we had many such Men as Mr. Bamfylde to represent us in Parliament.—I speak from common Report and Opinion only, when I impute to him a speculative Predilection in favour of a Republick. In the personal Conduct and Manners of the Man I cannot be mistaken. He has shewn himself possessed of that republican Firmness, which the Times require, and by which an English Gentleman may be as useful and as honourably distinguished, as any Citizen of ancient Rome, of Athens, or Lacedæmon.

Mr. Townsend complains that the publick Gratitude has not been answerable to his Deserts.—It is not difficult to trace the Artifices, which have suggested to him a Language so unworthy of his Understanding. A great Man commands the Affections of the People. A prudent Man does not complain when he has lost them. Yet they are far from being lost to Mr. Townsend. He has treated our Opinion a little too cavalierly. A young Man is apt to rely too confidently upon himself, to be as attentive to his Mistress, as a polite and passionate Lover ought to be. Perhaps he found her at first too easy a Conquest. Yet, I fancy, she will be ready to receive him, whenever he thinks proper to renew his Addresses to her. With all his Youth, his Spirit, and his Appearance, it would be indecent in the Lady to solicit his Return.

I have too much Respect for the Abilities of Mr. Horne, to flatter myself that these Gentlemen will ever be cordially re-united. It is not however unreasonable to expect, that each of them should act his separate Part, with Honour and Integrity to the Publick. As for Differences of Opinion upon speculative Questions, if we wait until *they* are reconciled, the Action of human Affairs must be suspended for ever. But neither are we to look for Perfection in any One Man, nor for Agreement among many.—When *Lord Chatham* affirms that the Authority of the British Legislature is not supreme over the Colonies, in the same Sense in which it is supreme over Great-Britain;—when *Lord Camden* supposes a Necessity, (which the King is to judge of) and, founded upon that Necessity, attributes to the Crown a legal Power (not given by the Act itself) to suspend the Operation of an Act of the Legislature,—I listen to them both with Diffidence and Respect, but without the smallest Degree of Conviction or Assent. Yet, I doubt not, they delivered their real Sentiments, and they ought not to be hastily condemned. I too have a Claim to the candid Interpretation of my Country, when I acknowledge an involuntary, compulsive Assent to one very unpopular Opinion. I lament the unhappy Necessity, whenever it arises, of providing for the Safety of the State by a temporary Invasion of the personal Liberty of the Subject. Would to God it were practicable to reconcile these important Objects, in every possible Situation of publick Affairs. I regard the legal Liberty of the meanest Man in Britain, as much as my own, and would defend it with the same Zeal. I know we must stand or fall together. But I never can doubt, that the Community has a Right to command, as well as to purchase the Service of its Members. I see that Right founded originally upon a Necessity, which supersedes all Agreement. I see it established by Usage immemorial, and confirmed by more than a tacit Assent of the Legislature. I conclude there is no Remedy, in the Nature of Things, for the Grievance complained of, for, if there were, it must long since have been redressed. Though numberless Opportunities have presented themselves, highly favourable to publick Liberty, no successful Attempt has ever been made for the Relief of the Subject in this Article. Yet it has been felt and complained of, ever since England had a Navy. The Conditions which constitute this Right must be taken together. Separately they have little Weight. It is not fair to argue from any Abuse in the Execution to the Illegality of the Power; much less is a Conclusion to be drawn from the Navy to the Land Service. A Seaman can never be employed but against the Enemies of his Country. The only Case in which the King can have a Right to arm his Subjects in general, is that of a foreign Force being actually landed upon our Coast. Whenever this Case happens, no true Englishman will enquire, whether the King's Right to compel him to defend his Country be the Custom of England, or a Grant of the Legislature. With Regard to the Press for Seamen, it does not follow that the Symptoms may not be softened, although the Distemper cannot be cured. Let Bounties be increased so far as the publick Purse can support them, till they have a Limit; and when every reasonable Expence is incurred, it will be found, in Fact, that the Spur of the Press is wanted to give Operation to the Bounty.

Upon the whole, I never had a Doubt about the strict Right of pressing, until I heard that Lord Mansfield had applauded Lord Chatham for delivering some-thing like this Doctrine in the House of Lords. That Condescension staggered me not a little. But, upon Reflection, his Conduct accounts naturally for itself. He knew the Doctrine was unpopular, and was eager to fix it upon the Man, who is the first Object of his Fear and Detestation. The cunning Scotchman never speaks Truth without a fraudulent Design. In Council, he generally affects to take a moderate Part. Besides his natural Timidity, it makes Part of his political Plan, never to be known to recommend violent Measures. When the Guards are called forth to murder their Fellow-Subjects, it is not by the ostensible Advice of Lord Mansfield. That odious Office, his Prudence tells him, is better left to such Men as Gower and Weymouth, as Barrington and Grafton. Lord Hillsborough wisely confines his Firmness to the distant Americans.—The Designs of Mansfield are more subtle, more effectual, and secure. Who attacks the Liberty of the Press? Lord Mansfield. Who invades the constitutional Power of Juries? Lord Mansfield. What Judge ever challenged a Juryman, but Lord Mansfield?——Who was that Judge, who, to save the King's Brother, affirmed that a Man of the first Rank and Quality, who obtains a Verdict in a Suit for criminal Conversation, is intitled to no greater Damages than the meanest Mechanick? Lord Mansfield. Who is it makes Commissioners of the Great Seal? Lord Mansfield? Who is it forms a Decree for these Commissioners, deciding against Lord Chatham, and afterwards (finding himself opposed by the Judges) declares in Parliament, that he never had a Doubt that the Law was in direct Opposition to that Decree? Lord Mansfield. Who is he, that made it the Study and Practice of his Life to undermine and alter the whole System of Jurisprudence in the Court of King's Bench? Lord Mansfield. There never existed a Man but himself, who answered exactly to so complicated a Description. Compared to these Enormities, his original Attachment to the Pretender (to whom his dearest Brother was confidential Secretary) is a Virtue of the first Magnitude. But the Hour of Impeachment *will* come, and neither he nor Grafton shall escape me. Now let them make common Cause against England and the House of Hanover. A Stuart and a Murray should sympathize with each other.

When I refer to signal Instances of unpopular Opinions delivered and maintained by Men, who may well be supposed to have no View but the publick Good, I do not mean to renew the Discussion of such Opinions. I should be sorry to revive the dormant Questions of *Stamp Act*, *Corn Bill*, or *Press Warrant*. I mean only to illustrate one useful Proposition, which it is the Intention of this Paper to inculcate;—*That we should not generally reject the Friendship or Services of any Man, because he differs from us in a particular Opinion.* This will not appear a superfluous Caution, if we observe the ordinary Conduct of Mankind. In publick Affairs, there is the least Chance of a perfect Concurrence of Sentiment or Inclination. Yet every Man is able to contribute something to the common Stock, and no Man's Contribution should be rejected. If Individuals have no Virtues, their Vices may be of Use to us. I care not with what Principle the new-born Patriot is animated, if the Measures he supports are beneficial to the Community. The Nation is interested in his *Conduct*. His Motives are his own. The Properties of a Patriot are profitable in the Individual, but there is a quick Succession of Subjects, and the Breed is worth preserving.—The Spirit of the Americans may be an useful Example to us. Our Dogs and Horses are only English upon English Ground. But Patriotism, it seems, may be improved by transplanting.—I will not reject a Bill, which tends to confine parliamentary Privilege within reasonable Bounds, though it should be stolen from the House of Cavendish, and introduced by Mr. Onslow. The Features of the Infant are a Proof of the Descent, and vindicate the noble Birth, from the Baseness of the Adoption.—I willingly accept of a Sarcasm from Colonel Barre, or a Simile from Mr. Bourke. Even the silent Vote of Mr. Calcraft is worth reckoning in a Division.—What though he Riots in the Plunder of the Army, and has only determined to be a Patriot when he could not be a Peer?—Let us profit by the Assistance of such Men, while they are with us, and place them, if it be possible, in the Post of Danger, to prevent Desertion. The wary Wedderburne, the gentle Suffolk never threw away the Scabbard, nor ever went upon a forlorn Hope. They always treated the King's Servants as Men, with whom, some Time or other, they might possibly be in Friendship.—When a Man, who stands forth for the Publick, has gone that Length, from which there is no practicable Retreat,—when he has given that Kind of personal Offence, which a pious Monarch never pardons; I then begin to think him in earnest, and that he never will have Occasion to solicit the Forgiveness of his Country.—But Instances of a Determination so intire and unreserved are rarely met with. Let us take Mankind, *as they are*. Let us distribute the Virtues and Abilities of Individuals, according to the Offices they affect, and when they quit the Service, let us endeavour to supply their Places with better Men than we have lost. In this Country, there are always Candidates enough for popular Fa-

your. The Temple of *Fame* is the shortest Passage of Riches and Preferments.

Above all Things, let me guard my Countrymen against the Meanness and Folly of accepting of a trifling or moderate Compensation for extraordinary and essential Injuries. Our Enemies treat us, as the cunning Trader does the unskilful Indian. They magnify their own Generosity, when they give us Bawbles, of little proportionate Value, for Ivory and Gold. The same House of Commons, who robbed the constituent Body of their Right of free Election, who presumed to *make* a Law under Pretence of *declaring* it, who paid our good King's Debts without once inquiring how they were incurred; who gave Thanks for repeated Murders committed at Home and for national Infamy incurred Abroad, who screened Lord Mansfield, who imprisoned the Magistrates of the Metropolis for asserting the Subject's Right to the Protection of the Laws, who erased a judicial Record, and ordered all Proceedings in a criminal Suit to be suspended;—this very House of Commons have graciously consented that their own Members may be compelled to pay their Debts, and that contested Elections shall for the Future be determined with some decent Regard to the Merits of the Case. The Event of the Suit is of no Consequence to the Crown. While Parliaments are septennial, the Purchase of the sitting Member or of the Petitioner makes but the Difference of a Day.—Concessions, such as these, are of little Moment to the Sum of Things; unless it be to prove, that the worst of Men are sensible of the Injuries they have done us, and perhaps to demonstrate to us the imminent Danger of our Situation. In the Shipwreck of the State, Trifles float and are preserved; while every Thing solid and valuable sinks to the Bottom, and is lost for ever.

JUNIUS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *September* 7.

WE look upon a Peace to be farther removed than ever. Muhzun Oglou, at the Head of 30,000 Horse, has surprised and beaten a Body of 15,000 Russians.

BERLIN, *Sept.* 28. We are informed, that the Empress of Russia has ordered her Resident here to acquaint his Majesty, that she had rejected Seven of the preliminary Articles which had been sent by the Porte; and that she had come to a Resolution not to agree to any Suspension of Arms during the Negociation for a Peace. It should seem to the Empress taking Advantage from her Conquest of the Crimea, has risen in her Demands on the Porte. Peter the Great formerly had schemed to possess himself of that Peninsula in order to render himself Master of the Black Sea, but the unlucky Affair on the Pruth, in 1711, rendered his Scheme abortive.

PETERSBURG, *Oct.* 1. The Accounts we receive from Moscow are very melancholy. Great Numbers die daily of a malignant Fever which prevails there; and, as it appears to be epidemical, the greatest Precautions are taken to prevent its spreading further.

WARSAW, *Oct.* 2. The grand Russian Army is encamped near Lake Kahul, Four Leagues from the Danube. A Body of 30,000 Ottoman Troops occupies a Camp before Giurgewo, defended by Four strong Entrenchments. Count Romanzow has ordered Generals Samayten and Igelstrom to go and attack that Camp; and if they do not succeed, it is said, he is determined to march thither himself.

The Russians lately attempted to surprize Tyniec, and take it from the Confederates, but they did not succeed; on the Contrary, they lost 450 Men in the Attempt.

LEMBERG, *Oct.* 6. It is certain that the Russians have not made any Attempt for the retaking of Giurgewo; but it is confirmed, that Colonel Fabricius has passed the Oltus, and that with his Hussars and Hunters, he attacked and defeated a Body of 3000 Turks in Upper Moldavia. A Sickness reigns in the Russian Army.

PARIS, *Oct.* 13. The Members of the Parliament of Provence are exiled to their Estates. There are 72 of them in Number.

BERLIN, *Oct.* 17. The last Letters from Warsaw advise, that Count Oginski after his Defeat took Refuge at Konisberg, where he borrowed some Money, and then proceeded on his Journey to Dantzick. After staying at this Place Two Days, he set out to join the Confederates in Poland, which he will enter again on the Side of Cracovia. According to these Letters, some Papers were found in the Chancery of great Consequence to the Confederates and their Party.

LONDON,

Oct. 29. Letters from the Continent of the 29th Ult. advise, that the Prince of Brunswick and some other Volunteers of the Russian Army, had very near fallen with their Escorte, into the Hands of the Confederates near Warsaw; but, after a sharp Contest, they beat them off with considerable Loss. His Royal Highness and his Retinue are since arrived safe in Gen. Romanzow's Camp.

The King's Silversmith has just finished an elegant Piece of Plate, which the Merchants of South-Carolina have presented to Mark Robinson, Esq. late Commander of his Majesty's Ship Fowey, as a Token of their Regard for his great Attention to their commercial Interests during the Three Years he was stationed in that Province.

It is positively asserted that Sir William De Grey is to accept the Seals upon very advantageous Terms; Mr. Thurloe to succeed him in the Common Pleas; Mr. Wedderburne to succeed Mr. Thurloe in the Attorney Generalship; and Mr. Perrin to succeed Mr. Wedderburne in the Office of Solicitor General.

Oct. 31. Sir Ralph Payne, K. B. lately appointed Governor of the Caribbee-Islands, is preparing to set out for his Government, and will embark at Portsmouth on board the Portland Man of War in a few Days.

A Merchant of this City has stopped Payment for the Sum of 50,000l.

A Letter from a Gentleman at Caton, near Lancaster, dated Oct. 19, says, "On the 13th Inst. we were visited with the far greatest Inundation ever known in the Memory of the oldest Inhabitant, which has made a most melancholy Havock and sad Devastation in this and the adjacent Parts of the County; many Individuals have sustained intolerable Losses; and, what is still more lamentable, some Lives lost. The fine single Arch Bridge at Wennington was entirely beat down by the Violence of that impetuous Brook, and Two Men and a Boy, who were casually crossing the Bridge at the Time of its falling, perished in the Water amongst the Ruins thereof; it is also said that a Silk Mill is destroyed, some Houses damaged, and much Corn swept away out of that Neighbourhood. A Farmer at Whittington had Four Acres of fine Corn taken away by the Rapidity of the Lune, and another at Melling had Six Acres, which shared the same Fate; at Hornby, Earlton, and Claughton, were nothing but Scenes of Distress, and much Loss of Corn, Cattle, &c. in that Quarter. Many in and about Caton have suffered very considerably, none escaping some Loss, that had any Connections near the River. Attlebeck was so very rapid and furious, that it destroyed Bridges, Wears, &c. sparing nothing within its merciless Reach; most of the Mills supplied with Water therefrom, are entirely stopped."

They write from Amsterdam, that the late Storms have greatly damaged the Dykes, and occasioned the Loss of much Shipping upon the Coasts of Holland.

Orders are said to be given for Shipping to be immediately taken up on Government Contract, to serve as Transports to the West-Indies.

Nov. 1. A Letter from a Gentleman of Newcastle, on his Journey through Westmoreland, Cumberland, &c. dated Ambleside, October 15, says, "During my Peregrination to the West, I met with the most dismal Weather that can be well imagined, the Wind from the South West. Most of the Corn, from the Western Part of Bishoprick to Sedberg and Kendal, is standing in a very perishable Condition; a considerable Quantity has been swept away in the Parish of Musgrave. The Bridge at Sedberg is likewise swept away. There was never known, in the Memory of Man, such a Flood at Kenswick as was last Sunday; and, what was remarkable, a Salmon was taken in the Street."

Extract of a Letter from Chatham, October, 30.

"The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered his Majesty's Ships Magnificent and Monarch, both new Ships of 74 Guns each, to be navigated from this Port, to lie in Ordinary at Portsmouth. They have likewise ordered the following new Ships to sail to, and be laid in Ordinary at Sheerness, viz. Canada, Suffolk, and Robust, of 74 Guns each.

"His Majesty's Ship Victory, of 100 Guns, and the London of 90, are put out of Dock, having had a Repair fit for Sea Duty.

"The Pembroke of 60 Guns, now at the Nore, is ordered to be paid off at this Port.

"Commodore Proby, who was lately appointed a Commissioner at the Navy Board, in the Room of Robert Osborne, Esq; deceased, is now appointed Commissioner of this Dock-Yard, in the Room of Commissioner Hanway, who goes to the Board by Exchange. Mr. Hanway quitted the Yard this Day; and Commissioner Proby made his Appearance here this Afternoon."

Nov. 5. A certain unpopular Colonel has been examined before a certain great Personage, relative to a much talked of Marriage; but the Colonel positively asserted, that he was wholly unconsulted in this Affair; that he was entirely ignorant of it from Beginning to End; otherwise he most certainly should have apprised his M———y of it in good Time.

An Evening Paper, however, has the following Paragraph: We are informed of the following Fact from respectable Authority: His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland being on a Visit some Time ago, where Mrs. Horton, Sister to the Member of Middlesex, was present, he fell so desperately in Love with her, as to make a Declaration of his Passion that Evening. For that Time the Lady passed it off as a Piece of Rallery; but the Duke continuing his Visits to her every Day after, alarmed her so far as to acquaint her Brother with the Particulars. The Colonel immediately waited on his Highness, and in the most respectful Terms told him, "that though he could not expect the Honour of an Alliance, he hoped he had a Hand and Heart to protect his Sister from Dishonour, and therefore begged he would discontinue his Visits." This resolute Expostulation, for some Time, had the desired Effect; but at last, finding all his Happiness depended on possessing her, he sent for the Colonel, and told him, he was ready to marry his Sister directly. The Colonel took him at his Word.

Nov. 7. Would the British Court but show a proper Resentment, says a Correspondent, for the Seizure of the Hawke Sloop at Carthagena, they would immediately order an Embargo on all Spanish Ships in the Thames, and in all our Ports; such a Proceeding has been, and has wrought the desired Effect.

Lord Sandwich, when he heard that the Hawke was taken, cried out, "Well done Spain, but if we don't make you pay for the Insolence, there is not a Spark of Courage remaining in England."

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated October 21.

"An extraordinary Event has happened at Chanteloup, the Seat of the Duke de Choiseul. One of the Wings of the Castle fell down just as the Company were going to Supper (the Duke de Choiseul had not set down to Table, having staid in his Closet to finish something he was writing) and happily the Two sons of the Countess de Grammont, who were not to sup with the Company because of their rising early, [illegible] not yet entered their Apartments in that Wing. The Steward had just left it, [illegible] the Pastry-Cook, who had the Presence of Mind [illegible] throw himself into the Oven, the Masonry of which was so strong that it supported itself, and he was [illegible] out unhurt. No one was hurt; but if this Accident had happened in the Night, Twenty Persons at least would have been crushed to death."

Messrs. Wilkes and Bull, the Two Sheriffs of the City, have given Notice to the Lord Mayor Elect, that if his Lordship will have any French Wine at the Dinner next Saturday at Guildhall, it must be at his Lordship's own Expence; and we hear his Lordship has given Orders for the customary Quantity that has been sent in by his Predecessors, to be furnished at the sole Expence.

The St. Joanna, a Register Ship from Carthagena, last from the Havanna, is lost near Cadiz, and only [illegible] of the Crew saved.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, November 10.

"We are very busy in our Dock-Yard getting our Fleet here on a very respectable Footing against the Spring."

There is a great Division among the Rockingham Party.

We have been informed that a late Marriage has not given the Royal Family so much Uneasiness as has been represented: On the Contrary, they think that they shall not now hear of any fresh Acts of Adultery, which have so frequently given them much Pain, as well as rendered his R. H. publickly infamous and ridiculous. Besides which, they have no Dislike to the Family with which he is connected.

The Paragraph of Particulars relative to a late Marriage, which has been in all the Papers for some Days past, is entirely false. The D—— was directed by no Menaces, perhaps he judged right to seek no Council. He has acted from Feelings that do Honour to the *Man*, with a Firmness and Consistency becoming the *Prince*. His R. H. never received a bullying Visit from Col. Luttrell, nor from any Body else; so that the Article of Lies in Question may be added to numberless others respecting the same Personage, which have of late been manufactured by the pampered Parasite of a certain cornuted Baron near West Chester.—The fortunate Lady has remarkable fine black Eyes, and an easy graceful Deportment, but is not celebrated for any other personal Perfections; her Disposition is said to be good natured and lively to an eminent Degree, though a little sullied by an extreme Affectation of the *Ton*.

A certain celebrated Irish Orator is said to have entirely exculpated himself to a great Personage, with Respect to being the Author of the Letters signed Junius, and the Suspicion is now said to fall entirely on a late Secretary to a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Before the War with Spain in the Year 1739, the Spaniards (as they have lately done) treated the Subjects of these Kingdoms with the utmost Insolence and Contempt; many brave English Seamen were seized by their Guarda Costas, and thrown into Dungeons in the West-Indies, where they miserably perished, under the old Pretence of being Free-booters and cutting Logwood, and the Captain of one of those Vessels had the Audacity to board an English Ship which refused to bring to, on his firing at her, and, in cool Blood, with great Barbarity, cut off one of the Ears of Mr. Jenkins, the Master of the Ship, for this Offence. The News of this atrocious Act, and the Appearance of Jenkins soon after in London, so irritated the Populace, that they surrounded the Parliament-house, stopped several of the Members, and called repeatedly for War! War! and, on the late King's Return to St. James's, addressed him in the same Terms, which they constantly echoed whenever he appeared in Publick, till the Declaration of Hostilities was made.

Lord Chatham has recommended to a great Personage the laying Britain's and Dudley's Affair before an August Assembly, at their next Meeting.

It is an undoubted Fact, that our Court have no serious Intention of resenting the *fresh* Insults offered by the Spaniards. The People have no Confidence in the present Ministry, and the King will not remove them. By the Wickedness of one, and the Obstinacy of the other, the Honour of the Nation is tarnished.—And Great-Britain from being, in the glorious Reign of his late Majesty, on the highest Pinnacle of Respect, is now in the peaceful Reign of his present Majesty, sunk into the lowest Vale of Contempt. The present wretched Set of Ministers, cannot put the Nation into a proper State of Defence. They have no Friends but those they purchase. And this annual Corruption, to support the favourite Scheme of governing by Clerks and Underlings, swallows so great a Part of the publick Treasure, that the Remainder is not sufficient for the real current Service.—Hence 200,000l. *extraordinary* were voted last Year for the Navy; and this Year *another great Sum* will be wanted.—And still the Fleet is in no Condition for Sea. In the Yards there are few Stores, and less Timber. Instead of 60 000 Loads of Timber which (the House of Commons were told last Winter) were necessary, and ought to be in the Yards, there are not 12,000. The Spaniards know this, and therefore they despise us.—And it is also an absolute Fact (notwithstanding another *lying* Article may come out from Authority) THAT THE SPANIARDS WILL NOT GIVE UP FALKLAND'S ISLAND.—They will indeed give us, for a little Time, Port Egmont; but not an Inch more. *Our Court dares not take the Island*; and the Spaniards know it.—It is natural to ask, what is become of the great Sums which have been levied on the Subjects, under the Pretence of supporting the Honour of the Nation; the Publick are entitled to an Answer. It is thus: Publick Credit is injured, the landed Interest is plundered, Trade is distressed, to raise Money to procure a *Majority* in both Houses of Parliament, to support the settling System of the Minister, and corrupt Depravity of the Court.

ANNAPOLIS, *February 6.*

This Day his Excellency arrived in Town, and, by the Advice of his Lordſhip's Council, iſſued a Proclamation, further proroguing the General Aſſembly of this Province, which ſtood prorogued to Tueſday the Eighteenth Inſtant, to Tueſday the Twenty-fourth Day of *March*.

The Weather ſtill continues ſo extremely ſevere that no Poſt has arrived for near a Fortnight paſt, and all Intercourſe by Water is ſtopt by the Ice.

* *This Gazette, No. 1398, compleats the Year: Thoſe indebted are therefore earneſtly requeſted to make Payment, to enable the Printers to carry on a very expenſive Buſineſs. Hitherto they can truly ſay they have not received more from their Subſcribers than barely to enable them to pay for the Materials; and, though the Collection of a Number of ſmall Debts is very troubleſome and diſagreeable, yet, if thoſe indebted for more than One Year do not immediately diſcharge their Balances, they may depend every legal Step will be purſued to compel them thereto.—Thoſe who are really unable to pay, they hope will at leaſt have Honeſty enough to ſignify the ſame by a Line, that their Papers may be ſtopt without further Expence to*

The PRINTERS.

Annapolis, Feb. 5, 1772.

To be ſold at publick Sale, on Saturday the 8th Day of February *Inſtant, at the late Dwelling Houſe of Mr.* James Cannon, *late of this City, deceaſed, for ready Caſh only,*

ALL the Houſhold Furniture of the deceaſed, conſiſting of Two good Featherbeds, a neat Clock and Caſe, a large Looking-glaſs, Chairs, Tables, *&c. &c.* Alſo the Time of a Servant Man, who is a very good Tailor, and has about Two and a Half Years to ſerve.

CORNELIUS GARRETSON, } Adminiſtrators.
WILLIAM SLICER, }

N. B. All Perſons having any Claims againſt the ſaid Deceaſed, are deſired to make them immediately known, and thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate Payment.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

January 22, 1772.

RAN away from the Subſcribers, living in *Fredericksburg, Virginia*, on Friday the 15th of *November* laſt, the Two following Convict Servants, both *Yorkſhiremen*, (which may eaſily be diſcovered by their Dialect) *viz. Thomas Henry Eaman*, alias *Laman*, a Schoolmaſter, has loſt one of his Eyes, which has a Mark all round it, had pretty long light Hair when he went away, but may probably cut it off: Had on, a light coloured Cloth Coat, red Jacket, with a ſtriped lapelled one under it, and a Pair of black everlaſting Breeches. *William Moor*, a Farmer, about Five Feet Nine or Ten Inches high, well ſet, full faced, with black curled Hair: Had on when he went away, a light coloured *Newmarket* Coat, blue Cloth Jacket, and Buckſkin Breeches, a blue Bonnet bound round with blue Ribbon, which ties in a Roſe Knot behind.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Servants, ſo as we get them again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable Charges if brought home, paid by

(w5) HESLOP & BLAIR.

N. B. We ſuſpect they are gone towards *Philadelphia*.

Charles County, *January* 13, 1772.

To be ſold at publick Vendue, on Tueſday the 11th Day of February *next, at the Houſe of Mrs.* Anne Halkerſton, *in* Port-Tobacco, *for Sterling, current Money, or Tobacco,*

EIGHT healthy Country-born Slaves, conſiſting of Two breeding Women about Thirty Years of Age, a luſty Lad of Sixteen, a Girl of Fifteen, another of Nine, and Three Children, all very likely.

On the enſuing Day will be ſold as above 200 Acres of Land, lying about Two and a Half Miles below *Port-Tobacco* Town, and One from the Creek, whereon are a Dwelling-Houſe 16 Feet Square with a Plank Floor, a Blackſmiths Shop, and a Tobacco-Houſe, all lately built. The Lands are level, and will ſuit either Farmer or Planter. Six Months Credit will be given, on giving either Bond or Security, if required.

(ts) FRANCIS WARE.

January 16, 1772.

THE Truſtees of the Poor for *Prince George's* County, having purchaſed 100 Acres of Land, according to Act of Aſſembly, to build a Houſe for the Poor of ſaid County, do hereby give Notice, that they will meet at *Upper Marlborough*, on Monday the 2d Day of *March*, in order to contract with Workmen to build a Brick Building for the above Purpoſe. There are on the Land very good Clay, Sand, Water, Wood and Scantling. Any Perſons inclinable to apply on that Day, or before, may leave their Propoſals in Writing with any of the Truſtees.

JOHN FENALL BEALL,
NATHANIEL MAGRUDER,
(6w) STEPHEN WEST,
EDWARD SPRIGG,
NATHANIEL OFFUTT.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, *Annapolis, February* 5, 1772.

A. BENNETT ALLEN, Annapolis. Rev. Arch. Aven, Frederick County. John Adams, Somerſet County.

B. Thomas Bowles or G. Murdock, Frederick County. John Brevit, John Brian, Benedict Brice, Charles Beatty, Thomas Bridges, Mr. Bullen, Annapolis. Edward O Brien or Arther O Brien, Calvert County. William Bacon, Potomuck River. John Brown, Elkridge. Capt. John Barnes, Hollowing Point. Mrs. Eſther Barton, Charles County.

C. Samuel Chaſe, Eſq; William Coſſing, Jeremiah Chaſe, Ann Crowly or Dan. Gallway, William Clark, Thomas Carlile, John Claypole, Annapolis. James Capper, Queen Ann, Prince George's County. Thomas Contee, Nottingham, Patuxent.

D. Elizabeth Dougherty, Cæcil County. Walter Dulany, Eſq; Niſbitt Darby, Eſq; Annapolis. Colonel John Dagworthy, Indian River. John Dering, St. Mary's River.

E. John Ennes, Worceſter County.

F. Elizabeth Frazer, Talbot Court Houſe. William Faris, Thomas French, Jubb Fowler, Herrn Ulrich Folck, Annapolis. Andrew Ferguſon, in Snow Hill Townſhip. Mrs. Elizabeth Ferguſon, on the River Pocamoke. Doctor Henry Franks, in Weſtm^d. County. Nathaniel Ford, Cæcil County.

G. Charles Geoghagan, James Geoghegan, Cornelius Garretſon, Mr. Green, Mrs. Anne Catharine Green, Annapolis. Meſſrs. Francis Goddard and Abraham Gibbs, Somerſet and Worſter Counties. Joſeph Gibſon, New London, South River. Richard Graves, Kent County. Joſeph Gill, Weſt River. Samuel Galloway, Williamſburgh. William Geddis. Eſq; Cheſter Town. Rev. George Gowndrill, Charles County. Doctor James Gray, Calvert County.

H. Mr. Hardy, James Hackett, Eſq; Capt. Joſeph Harriſon, John Hall, Eſq; Meſſrs. John Hall and Robert Alexander, Mr. John Hewitt, Annapolis. Miſs Elizabeth Hands, New Town, Cheſter River. Mr. John Hancock, in Williamſburg, Virginia. Mr John Hall, near Charles Town. Mr. James Hutchings, Kent Iſland Ferry.

J. Thomas Johnſon, Eſq; John Ivers, Eſq; Annapolis. Mr. Samuel Jones, Potowmuck River. Mr. Andrew Johnſon, Cheſter Town.

K. William Kidder, Michel Krips, Capt. John Knox, John King, Capt. John Keity, Annapolis. Francis King, near Princes Ann Town.

L. Adam Little, Kent County. Mrs Henrietta Lewis, Annapolis. Mr. William Lafield, Somerſet County. Mr. John Lane, Herring Bay.

M. Dr. David Morrow, Cecil County. Mrs. Elizabeth Morton, Capt. Beriah Maybury, Annapolis. James John Mackall, Mr. George Mitchel, Humphry Minchin, Patuxent River. Mr. William Murphy, Virginia. Mr. Luther Martin, Queen Ann County. Mr. George M^c Kenzie, Leonard Town.

N. Mr. Dyener Naſh, Notingham. Mrs. Ann Neale, Charles County. Capt. Samuel Nicholſon, Mr. William Nocks, Annapolis.

P. William Paca, Eſq; Mr. Jonathan Pinkney, Mr. Mark Pringle, Jonathan Parker, Saint George Peale, Mrs. Elizabeth Parry, Annapolis. Captain John Poſey, Queen's Town.

R. Mr. Theophelas Ruſſell, Mr. William Roberts, Mr. William Reynolds, Benjamin Roberts, Rev. Robert Renney, John Rideout, Eſq; Mrs. Richbell, Miſs Sarah Richardſon, Annapolis. Mrs. Ruſſell Frances Roberts, St Mary's County. Mr. Thomas Ruſſell, Cecil County. Mr. Robert Read, Kent County. Mr. Benjamin Rumſay.

S. Mr. John Stewart, Mrs Spaight, Mr. Thomas Sloſs, Somerſet County. John Smyth, Eſq; Queen Ann's County. James Sloan, the Head of Elk River. Mr. John Singleton, Great Choptank. Capt. William Scott, Ladeſburgue. Mr. Jeremiah O'Sullivan, Cecil County. Mr. Muſgrave Simpſon, Wecomicco. Anthony Student, Annapolis. Mrs. Margaret Smith, Cheſter River. Mr. Joſias Simpſon, St. Mary's County. Mr. Samuel Snowden, Patuxent Iron Works.

T. Mr. Robert Tyler, Prince George's County. Mr. Edward Thompſon, Mr. Edward Tilghman, Annapolis.

V. Mr. John Vear, London Town.

W. Solomon Wright, Eſq; Mr. Nathaniel Wiſſen, Annapolis. Mr. Samuel Waters, Patuxent.

TAKEN up at the Mouth of *Broad Creek, Patapſco* River, a Ship's Long-Boat, about 11 Feet and a Half long by the Keel, 2 and a Half by the Beam, and 2 and a Half in the Hold. Had in her an Oar, a Boat-hook, and a turned Bowl. The Owner may have her, on proving Property and paying Charges to *Thomas Rutland*, living near *Annapolis*.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Humphry Berry*, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall bright bay Horſe, all his Feet white, and he has a blaze Face, and branded on the near Buttock g he has been in the Neighbourhood about Twelve Months.

The Owner may have him again, proving Property and paying Charges.

Jan. 11, 1772.

THE Veſtry of *Queen-Anne's* Pariſh, in *Prince-George's* County, give this publick Notice, that they will attend at their Church, on the Second Tueſday in *March* next, to contract with Workmen to build a new Brick Church in the ſaid Pariſh, 60 Feet by 46 Feet. Any Perſon or Perſons, inclined to undertake the ſaid Building, are requeſted to meet the Veſtry at the Time and Place abovementioned, to give in their Propoſals,

Signed per Order,

(w6) SAMUEL TYLER, Regiſter.

Jan. 6, 1772.

To be ſold at Frederick-Town, *on Thurſday the 28th Day of* May *next*, 6300 *Acres of Land, by Virtue of an Act of Aſſembly of the Province of* Maryland, *Impowering the Executors of Col.* Thomas Colvill, *to grant Deeds to Mr.* John Semple, *his Heirs, or Aſſigns, for a certain Tract of Land, called* Merryland, *in* Frederick *County, and Province aforeſaid, containing* 6300 *Acres.*

WE the Subſcribers being Aſſigns of the ſaid *Semple*, and having received from the Executors of Col. *Colvill*, ſufficient Deeds for the Land aforeſaid, do hereby undertake to diſpoſe of the ſame, at the Time and Place above-mentioned. It is laid off into Lots, in the moſt advantageous Manner, ſo that any one of them will make One, Two, or Three good Settlements, as will appear by the Plat, a Copy of which may be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſes of *Philadelphia, Baltimore*, and *Annapolis*, in the Hands of *Cumberland Wilſon, Dumfries, Adam Stewart, George-Town*, and Mr. *Charles Beatty, Frederick-Town*, who will direct thoſe deſirous of ſeeing the Land, to a Perſon acquainted with the Boundaries, on or near the Premiſes, who will ſhew them the ſame; but as we intend to meet on the Spot ourſelves a few Days before the Sale, in order to run the Lines, *&c.* thoſe inclinable to purchaſe will have an Opportunity of viewing it with us, by attending from Monday the 25th, till the 28th, the Day of Sale.

This Land is very ſuitable for planting or farming; being well watered and timbered, no ſettlement having ever been made on it, and a very good Soil; it lies along the Banks of *Patowmack* River, adjoining it for a conſiderable Way, near to *Harper's* Ferry, the main Road from which, to *Frederick-Town* (a very flouriſhing populous Place) runs through it, from which it is diſtant only about Nine Miles, from *George-Town*, the Sea-port of the County Forty five Miles, and from *Baltimore* about Sixty-five Miles; at each of which Places a conſtant and ready Market may be found for all Kinds of Produce.

Its Situation on *Patowmack* River muſt be of conſiderable Advantage to it, and in Time may add immenſely to its Value, when the Navigation is opened, which may be done without any great Difficulty for a conſiderable Diſtance; there being at preſent a tolerable Navigation, both below and above, it lying near the *Shanandoa* Falls, from whence up to *Fort-Cumberland*, 110 Miles, Battoes now frequently paſs, and downwards to the *Seneca* Falls, 25 Miles, which is within 20 Miles of *George-Town*.—It will be ſold in ſeparate Lots, or all together, for Sterling or Current Money, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers; one Third to be paid down at the Sale, one Third payable in Twelve Months, and the other in Two Years, giving Bond and Security with Intereſt, till paid.—A moſt undoubted Title will be made to the Purchaſers, by

ADAM STEUART,
(ts) THOMAS MONTGOMERIE,
CUMBERLAND WILSON.

Pigg-Point, Jan. 7, 1772.

To be ſold at publick Vendue, on Tueſday the 17th of March *next, at the Houſe of Mrs.* Charlton, *in* Frederick-Town, *for Sterling or Current Money,*

THE Plantation that lately belonged to Mr. *Edward Sprigg*, junr. being Part of Three Tracts of Land, *Self Defence, Happy Choice*, and *Final Concluſion*; all adjacent to each other, containing about 560 Acres, ſituate near the *Sugar-loaf* Mountain; there are ſeveral Houſes and other valuable Improvements. The Soil is good for Corn, Wheat, and Tobacco. A Plot of the Land may be ſeen on the Day of Sale, by applying to

(tf) THOMAS MORTON, junr.

THERE is at the Plantation of *James Gibſon*, living in *Prince George's* County, taken up as a Stray, a black Gelding, about 14 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock thus A, about 15 Years old, and is a natural Pacer. The Owner may have him again on proving Property and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Jacob Lydig*, living on *Antietam* Creek in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall bay Mare, between Twelve and Thirteen Hands high, with a ſmall Star on her Forehead, and a ſmall Piece cut off the Top of her left Ear, has no perceivable Brand, and is a natural Trotter. The Owner may have her again on proving Property and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Oswald Clements*, on *Watts's* Branch, *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a dun Horſe, between Thirteen and Fourteen Hands high, white Mane and Tail, paces ſlow, ſhod before, has no perceivable Brand.

The Owner may have him again, proving Property and paying Charges. (w3)

THERE is at the Plantation of *Henry Rozer*, living in *Prince George's* County, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall bay Horſe, about 13 Hands high, ſhod before, has a bob Tail and ſeveral Saddle Spots, a ſmall Star and Snip, Part of his Mane ridg'd and Part hanging, about Ten Years old, and has no perceivable Brand. The Owner may have him again on proving Property and paying Charges.

A Perſon who underſtands the Building of a Wind-Mill, and is deſirous of undertaking ſuch a Piece of Work may meet with Employment, by applying to the Printers hereof. (tf)

To be ſold by the Subſcriber,

ABOUT Four Hundred and Fourteen Acres of level Land, lying on *Elk-Ridge*, near the Church. The Soil is moſtly good, and well adapted either for planting or farming, and eaſily may be made near Twenty Acres of good Meadow. There is on the Premiſes, a good Dwelling-houſe, Kitchen, Two Tobacco-houſes, and ſundry other convenient Out-houſes, with a good Apple and Peach Orchard. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the Title and Terms, by applying to

(5w) WILLIAM COALE.

Baltimore, Jan. 14, 1772.

To be ſold at publick Vendue, on Monday the 4th of May *next, at the Coffee-Houſe in* Baltimore,

THE Houſe wherein I now live, on the South Side of *Market* Street, a few Doors above the Market Houſe; the Houſe is commodious and well ſituated for Buſineſs, ſtands on a Lot 160 Feet deep, in which there is a Fee Simple.

At the ſame Time will be ſold, a Houſe adjoining the above, in which Mr. *William Harris* lives, it is fitted exactly in the ſame Manner as the other in Front, and the Lot is the ſame Depth; the only Difference between them is, there is a back Building added to the one in which I live, and none to this.

The Firſt may be entered on immediately, the other is on Leaſe to Mr. *Harris*, at 60 l. *per Annum*, which Leaſe expires the Firſt Day of *April*, 1773.

The Terms will be made known on the Day of Sale. The Houſes may be viewed at any Time on Application.

EBENEZER MACKIE.

I intend going out of the Country next Summer, therefore all Perſons indebted to Meſſrs. *Speers, French*, and Co. of *Glaſgow*, for Dealings with me, are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment; if that is not in their Power, I expect at leaſt they will ſettle their Accounts by Bond. I have on hand a large and well aſſorted Parcel of Goods, which I will ſell very cheap by Wholeſale.

EBENEZER MACKIE.

To be rented for one Year, or a Term, as may be agreed on,

The Houſe and Wharf on *Fell's* Point, known by the Name of *Long's*. It is conveniently calculated and well ſituated for taking in Goods on Storage, and has been rented for 140 l. *per Annum*.

(w6) EBENEZER MACKIE.

ANTHONY FORTUNE,

At the Sign of the Fountain and Three Tuns, in Cheſnut *Street, between* Second *and* Third *Streets,*

PHILADELPHIA,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and Cuſtomers in particular, and the Publick in general, that he now has opened a large and commodious Paſſage from *Cheſnut* to *Market* Street, by Way of *Elbow* Lane, ſufficient for Carriages of any Kind to drive up into his Yard, where he has fitted up commodious Stables, capable of receiving 60 Horſes, with Coach and Chaiſe Houſes, and Gates under Locks for the Safety of Waggons. He has alſo a large commodious Room, ſuitable for the Reception of any Juries, or any Set of Gentlemen, to the Number of 60 or more, on private or publick Buſineſs. All thoſe who ſhall be pleaſed to put up at his Houſe, may depend on his utmoſt Endeavours to give them general Satisfaction, and their Favours will be ever gratefully acknowledged, by their obedient humble Servant. (w3)

December 26, 1771.

RAN away from the Subſcriber living in *Bladenſburgh, Prince George's* County, a ſtrong well made Negro Man, named Jack, by Trade a Carpenter, about Five Feet Eight or Ten Inches high: Had on when he went away, a Cotton Jacket and Breeches, an old Felt Hat, Country made Shoes and Stockings.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Negro, or ſecures him in any Jail in the Province, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall receive Thirty Shillings Reward, paid by (w3) JAMES MILLER.

December 18, 1771.

RAN away from the Subſcriber on Sunday Night laſt, living in *Bladenſburg*, a Servant Man, named WILLIAM DANIEL ANGESS, a Shoemaker by Trade, an *Engliſhman*, about Five Feet Three Inches high, aged Twenty-five Years, light brown Hair, round Face, with black Eyes, and a very fair Skin, has a Scar under his left Knee the Size of an Half Dollar: Had on when he went away, a brown Cloth Jacket, and blue Breeches, but may have changed his Cloaths, and have forged himſelf a Paſs; is a pert bold ſpoken Man, and likely to behave with a great deal of Aſſurance if examined.

Whoever ſhall take him up, and bring him to his Maſter, ſhall receive Five Pounds Reward and reaſonable Charges, from JOHN FRANCIS.

TO THE PUBLICK.

THIS is to give Notice to all Perſons, that we the Subſcribers, will not permit any Perſon to hunt and ſhoot on our Land in *South-River* Neck with Impunity, but will for the Future take that Advantage which the Law affords, for the Preſervation of each individual Property unmoleſted.

(w6) ROBERT SANDERS, ſenr.
WILLIAM SANDERS, junr.

To be ſold to the higheſt Bidder, in Upper-Marlborough, *on Wedneſday the 25th Day of* March *next,*

A Storehouſe, Thirty-five by Twenty-five, with a good Stable and Lot well railed in.

(tf) GEORGE DIGGES,
FRANK LEEKE.

July 25, 1771.

RAN away laſt Night from the Subſcriber's Plantation, about 10 Miles from *Baltimore-Town*, 2 Convict Servants, *viz.* DAVID TOOLE, about 5 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, a well ſet Fellow, has black Hair, gray Eyes, freſh ruddy Complexion, he is an *Iriſhman*, but doth not talk much in that Dialect: Had on and took with him, an old Fearnought Jacket, Oſnabrig Shirt, Crocus Trouſers, Felt Hat, and half worn Shoes. JOHN ROBERSON, an *Engliſh* Convict Boy, about 4 Feet high, and about 14 or 15 Years old, has black Hair, black Eyes, and a good Complexion; he is a very ſmart talkative Boy, and can read and write pretty well; he has had both of his Legs broke by a Cart, which occaſions them to be ſomewhat crooked Had on when he went away, an Oſnabrig Shirt, Felt Hat, a good blue Coat, brown Holland Jacket, and blue Breeches: They may not be dreſſed as is deſcribed, as they took ſundry Cloaths with them, *viz.* A half worn Gold laced Hat, which has a very narrow Brim, a rediſh Wilton Coat, with Pockets in the Skirts, a Check Shirt, and ſtriped Holland Trouſers, an old blue under Jacket, old white Shirt and a new white ditto, 8 Pair of Thread Stockings, and One Pair of worſted ribbed ditto; the Boy has a Pair of Boots.——Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Servants, ſo that their Maſter gets them again, ſhall have 30 Shillings, if taken above 20 Miles from home, if out of the County, 40 Shillings, and if out of the Province 3 Pounds for each, and reaſonable Charges if brought home.

(tf) JOHN R. HOLLIDAY.

Annapolis, October 31, 1771.

Juſt imported, in the Brothers, *Captain* Williamſon, *from* London, *and will be ſold by the Subſcribers, at Mr.* Calvert's *old Houſe, on the publick Circle, near the Market-Houſe in* Annapolis, *wholeſale and retail, for ready Money, Bills of Exchange, or ſhort Credit,*

A Large Aſſortment and great Variety of *European* and *Eaſt-India* Goods, adapted to the different Seaſons: And as ready Money is the beſt and ſureſt Commodity to go to Market with, ſuch as incline to deal with precious Caſh, will, upon Trial, find it much to their Intereſts in bartering with (tf)

WALLACE, DAVIDSON and JOHNSON.

December 11, 1771.

THIS is to acquaint the Publick and the Gentlemen and Inhabitants of the City of *Annapolis* in particular, that I will open School, at the Houſe of Mr. *John Ewitts*, oppoſite the Priſon in ſaid City, on Monday, the 16th Day of *December* Inſtant, for the Purpoſe of teaching Children Reading, Writing, and Arithmetick, *&c.* Any Gentleman *&c.* that favours me with the Care of their Children, ſhall be ſhortly acquainted to their Satisfaction, of the Progreſs their Children ſhall make, as my utmoſt Endeavours ſhall be exerted to give ſaid Satisfaction: Bed and Board at ſaid Houſe for Children that is inconvenient to ſaid School, on ſuch Terms as may make it ſatisfactory to the Parents of Children out of Town.

(tf) LAURENCE TAAFFE.

Annapolis, January 8, 1772.

THE Subſcribers being now confined languiſhing Priſoners in *Anne-Arundel* County Jail, hereby take this Method to inform their Creditors, that they intend to apply to the next general Aſſembly for Relief.

NICHOLAS SELLERS,
JACOB MEEK,
ISAAC COX,
RICHARD SCOTT.

Annapolis, Dec 16, 1771.

THE Subſcriber having been ſolicited by ſeveral Gentlemen of this Place, hereby gives Notice, that he has opened a Vendue Houſe in *South-Eaſt* Street, where he will receive Goods of all Kinds, and in any Quantities, which he will ſell on very low Commiſſion; thoſe Gentlemen whom it may ſuit to employ him in ſuch an Undertaking, may be aſſured that due Care will be taken to render Satisfaction; Goods that may at any Time remain unſold will be carefully ſtored, and at a very low Price.——Days of Sale will be on Saturday in every Week——the Quality and Kind of Goods for each Days Sale will be publickly advertiſed.——Thoſe Gentlemen that live at a great Diſtance, and have Goods to diſpoſe of in that Way, are deſired to direct them to the Subſcriber, living in *South-Eaſt* Street, where their Commands will be thankfully received and anſwered with the greateſt Diſpatch, *by their humble Servant,*

(tf) PHILIP MERONEY.

(6t) *Philadelphia, May* 13, 1771.

ENOCH STORY

BEGS leave to inform the Publick in general and his Friends in particular, that he has removed to a Houſe well ſituate for Buſineſs, at the Corner of *Market* and *Second* Streets, near the Court-Houſe, in this City, where he has fitted up a convenient Store for the Reception of Merchandize, which he propoſes ſelling upon Commiſſion, on the loweſt Terms for Caſh only, either there or at his Vendue-Houſe up *Second* Street, (upon certain Days, of which timely Notice will be given) as may be moſt agreeable.

He alſo propoſes doing Buſineſs as a Broker, to buy or ſell *Weſt-India* or *European* Goods, Bills of Exchange, Ships or other Veſſels, Houſes, Lands, *&c. &c.* and in general, ſuch Buſineſs as he may be intruſted with, and that upon ſuch low Terms, as may make it advantageous for the Gentlemen, Merchants, and Traders of this City, and thoſe of the neighbouring Provinces to employ him.

He begs leave to aſſure them, his utmoſt Endeavours ſhall be exerted to give Satisfaction in the Management and Negotiating any Buſineſs that may be put under his Direction; and the Favours conferred on him will be thankfully received and gratefully remembered.

N. B. We the Subſcribers, being acquainted with the above named *Enoch Story*, are of Opinion, from our Knowledge of his Abilities and Character, that he is well qualified to execute the ſeveral Branches of Buſineſs above-mentioned.

Reeſe Meredith,	*Thomas & Iſaac Wharton,*
James & Drinker,	*Stocker & Wharton,*
Willing & Morris,	*Samuel Morris, junr.*
Edward Penington,	*James Wharton.*

COMMITTED to my Cuſtody as Runaways a Negro Man and Woman; the Man calls himſelf *George* and the Woman *Nan*; both ſay they belong to Mr. *Robert Hard* of *Talbot* County. Their Maſter is deſired to pay Charges and take them away.

RICHARD THOMAS,
Sheriff of *Cæcil* County.

Cambridge, Dorcheſter *County*, July 19, 1771.

THIS is to acquaint the Publick, and my kind Cuſtomers in particular, that I have lately furniſhed myſelf with a large and compleat Aſſortment of *European, Weſt-India* and Country Goods, which I will ſell very reaſonable for Caſh, Wheat, Flaxſeed, Corn, Pork, Staves, Plank, and Feathers.

(tf) MICHAEL BURKE.

General Poſt-Office, *New-York, Jan.* 22, 1771.

HIS MAJESTY'S Poſt-Maſter General, having (for the better facilitating of Correſpondence between *Great-Britain* and *America*) been pleaſed to add a Fifth Packet Boat to the Stationbe tween *Falmouth* and *New-York*: Notice is hereby given, that the Mail for the future will be cloſed at the Poſt-Office in *New-York*, at Twelve of the Clock at Night, on the Firſt Tueſday in every Month, and diſpatched by a Packet the next Day for *Falmouth*.

By Command of the D. Poſt-Maſter General.

(12m) ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inſerted the Firſt Time, for 5*s.* and 1*s.* for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.——At ſame Place may be had, ready Printed, moſt kinds of BLANKS, *viz.* COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of ſeveral Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, *&c. &c.* All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neateſt and moſt expeditious Manner, on applying as above.